

The Washington Times

(EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR)
OWNED AND ISSUED BY
The Washington Times Company
TIMES BUILDING,
CORNER ELEVENTH AND E STREETS NORTHWEST.
BUSINESS OFFICE, 431 EIGHTH STREET N. W.
Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 337-3.
Business Office, 337-2.
Price, Daily Edition, One Cent.
Sunday Edition, Three Cents.
By the month, Thirty-five Cents.
WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 16, 1894.

The Washington Times

The People's Penny Paper.

CIRCULATION FOR THE PAST WEEK:

Sunday, July 8	20,131
Monday, July 9	20,099
Tuesday, July 10	20,055
Wednesday, July 11	20,031
Thursday, July 12	20,000
Friday, July 13	20,068
Saturday, July 14	20,144
Total for week	150,028
Average	20,075

The above statement of the circulation of The Times is absolutely correct, and the number of papers published each day was distributed to bona fide readers in the city of Washington and vicinity.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY,
P. O. BOX 1000.

A "Times" route boy reports that sample copies of the Post are being delivered to his subscribers by a boy who follows him round of a morning. It is only another proof that "The Times" now leads the way. We are not disposed, however, to credit all of the wonderful increase of our circulation to this advertising effort on the part of the Post, but the Washington public are always quick to catch on to a snap. "The Times" costs only 35 cents per month, daily and Sunday.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at The Times office of all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and complaints made to headquarters will receive prompt attention.

The Weather To-day.
For the District of Columbia, conditions favorable for thunder storms; slightly cooler in the evening, south winds.

For Virginia, conditions favorable for thunder storms; cooler in northern, warmer in southern portions; variable winds.

CARPET-BAG RULE.

The argument that the District is, to all intents and purposes, a government reservation because the Constitution provides it shall be "under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress" is a weak defense of our present form of government. If the District is practically a government reservation, why are residents permitted to own property within its boundaries, and why are they taxed and burdened with debt by law for alleged improvements?

While it is true that the United States government owns and controls a large amount of property in the District, it is also true that outside the government buildings but little of it is worth comparing to the great value of property owned in fee simple by bona fide residents, and it is upon this property that one-half the taxes of the District is collected. Our present government is in charge of carpet-bag officials—men who are non-residents, non-property owners, and not interested in District affairs except at the will of non-resident voters. Their tenure of office depends upon the caprice of politics and the favor of constituents, and it is not expected that they will take as active an interest in administering an economical government as would men who are residents and property owners of the District.

No one disputes that Washington is one of the most beautiful of cities, but it was not the present form of government that inaugurated improvements that make the city the pride of the nation, nor was it local taxpayers' money that erected the stately government buildings that make it so attractive; consequently that argument does not apply in favor of a continuance of carpet-bag rule. The further fact that government appointees would lose their votes in other localities by becoming voters of the District under local government would be a blessing easily explained. Voters who have lived in Washington for years and who have been compelled to travel hundreds of miles to exercise the right of suffrage can best say why their votes should not be cast here. No reasonable excuse can be made for withholding suffrage from voters of the District, and discussion will make the necessity all the more apparent.

SUGAR TRUST MATHEMATICS.

The Sugar Trust and its devotees have lately produced some remarkable figures professing to show that in the 40 per cent. item of the Gorman schedule there is actually no special protection for the refiners. The mystifying calculation of discounts, allowances, parity, waste, etc., etc., results in a claim, seriously made, that the valuation of the raw sugar sufficient to make a pound of refined sugar is as nearly as possible the same as the valuation of a pound of refined sugar—which (since it is admitted that the only bounty to German refiners—those whose product is made the basis of the calculations—is less than 6 1/2 per cent per 100 pounds)—is tantamount to an assertion that the margin for refining abroad, including the waste, expense of handling, etc., etc., is practically nothing; while here, in our great new refineries, it is somewhat over \$1 a hundred pounds.

Such a calculation scarcely merits argument. Anybody who believes that the refining business requires a margin of over 1 cent a pound here, when it can be done elsewhere, in smaller and poorer refineries for practically nothing, is welcome to believe anything else he pleases. But it may be well to note: First, that the German granulated is as nearly as possible 1/4 of a cent poorer in quality than our own, and that Dutch or British granulated should be taken as a standard of comparison.

Second, that cane sugar supply is the main basis of United States refining, nearly one-half of the world's production—from Cuba, United States, and Hawaii—being practically monopolized by us, while we compete on even terms for Java, Brazilian, Philippine, Demerara, and other cane sugars, so that the world's market for cane sugars is fixed by ourselves, and we use beet sugars only when a special chance occurs for buying them at extraordinarily low rates.

Third, that no considerable additional quantity of cane sugars can be procured by either Germany or England unless at prices substantially higher than United States prices. Fourth, that the attempt to secure in Europe even the one-tenth part of our refined sugar consumption would greatly raise the foreign price of refined sugars.

Fifth, that compared with our refining plants there is not a single good-sized or economically working one in Europe. Sixth, that the total capacity of the German exporting refineries could not be increased for years to come so as to supply any large proportion of our consumption.

Between Mr. Havemeyer does say and what he does not say, he has put himself in a ridiculous light. He admits that the price of sugar will be raised 1 cent a pound at least above that ruling under the McKinley bill. He would probably agree—any one else familiar with customs house matters would do so—that the average duty on the sugars sufficient to make a pound of refined, after the customs house valuation has been reached by deducting expenses of transportation, etc., etc., and making calculation upon the basis of foreign price, will be below rather than above 1 cent. This shows that he anticipates a protection for his refined sugar under the Senate schedule at least equal to that which he now enjoys under the McKinley law.

Again, Mr. Havemeyer asserts that the proposed bill will give him only one-quarter the protection that he enjoys under the McKinley law—admits that this is precisely 60 cents per 100 pounds, and asserts that the sugar trust profits were about 35 cents per 100 pounds; also admits that his errand to Washington was successful, and that the present schedule is fairly satisfactory, though not as high as he might like to have it. But if his present protection is 60 cents per 100 pounds, and the proposed schedule gives him only one-fourth of it, this will reduce his profits by 45 cents per 100 pounds, and if such profits are only 35 cents per 100 now, that will leave him carrying on the business at a considerable net loss.

Nothing but Christian fortitude can account for Mr. Havemeyer's satisfaction; and one cannot speak too highly of the philanthropy which lobbied so successfully in favor of a schedule, the effect of which is to give the American people their sugar at so much less than it actually cost him.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Senator Gray expects to get up the Chinese treaty very early this week and send it through with a rush. Secretary Gresham and Minister Denby have been exhibiting considerable restlessness over the delay in negotiations, and have seen almost every member of the Senate personally in order to help the chances for the treaty.

The question of consideration in open session, which some of the Pacific coast Senators were anxious to do in order to have an opportunity to make the treaty unpopular, has practically blown over, and it is now believed that a day will be sufficient to secure the assent of the Senate to the document.

Senator Gray says it practically secures all the protection that the Gresham exclusion law does, and at the same time accomplishes it in a diplomatic way. The fact that it secures certain trade concessions has won its acceptance by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sensors Gibson and Proctor have not many points in common, but they do have one—a fondness for beer. On the cool veranda, attached to one of Washington's breweries, located in the northwest section of town, the two Senators are often seen, not together, but each with one or two friends quaffing the drink which Gresham's prohibition bill is intended to suppress.

Again, Mr. Havemeyer asserts that the proposed bill will give him only one-quarter the protection that he enjoys under the McKinley law—admits that this is precisely 60 cents per 100 pounds, and asserts that the sugar trust profits were about 35 cents per 100 pounds; also admits that his errand to Washington was successful, and that the present schedule is fairly satisfactory, though not as high as he might like to have it.

Nothing but Christian fortitude can account for Mr. Havemeyer's satisfaction; and one cannot speak too highly of the philanthropy which lobbied so successfully in favor of a schedule, the effect of which is to give the American people their sugar at so much less than it actually cost him.

Mr. Havemeyer's statement that the labor cost of refining in Europe is about one-eighth of a cent per pound less than here obviously needs explanation; since from the census reports of the more expensively working refineries alone it appears that the total labor cost of refining in this country is well below one-eighth cent per pound.

And when Mr. Havemeyer proves to his own satisfaction that the valuation of raw sugar sufficient to make a pound of the refined sugar is equal to the valuation of a pound of refined sugar and therefore that there is no "protection" in the 40 per cent. item, he proves too much. For he will admit that his prices are more than a cent a pound higher in the latter case. If he tells the truth therefore he proves that he is a nuisance on the face of the earth, bringing legislation and building the government to pay him an extra bonus of 60 cents per 100 pounds, or seven times the total labor cost of refining for putting sugar through a process which foreigners will do for nothing.

Of course, however, there are people who may not believe Mr. Havemeyer.

WATERED STOCKS.

Mr. John C. Freund, the well known New York journalist, writes as follows of watered stocks. A few capitalists combine for some public enterprise. A valuable franchise is obtained, generally for nothing. A company is formed. The stock is watered to four or five times the amount of capital invested.

This is the great crime, but society tolerates it. What follows? The watered stock is of value, must earn dividends. To obtain these dividends the public must be charged double and triple the real value of the service performed by the corporation, while the wages of the employees have to be kept down to the lowest possible point.

Hard times come. The business and consequently the receipts of the corporation fall off, but the watered stock still cries for its pound of flesh.

The next step is to turn to labor and say: "You must bear the brunt of this. Wages must be cut. We cannot do business at a loss." So the Pullman company cut the wages of its employees, though it did not cut the rents of the tenements in which these employees live.

Then the men complain. They proposed arbitration. It is contemptuously rejected. Strikes, disorders and bloodshed follow.

Where is the real responsibility? We all the man who waters a few gallons of milk, but we honor, we send to Congress the men who water the stock of companies and corporations, and thereby become the possessors of millions on millions which they never honestly earned as the manufacturer, the merchant, earns them.

It is not a question of the government control of the railroads. It goes further and deeper. We must strike at the root of the evil. Fraudulently created capital must not be accepted as real capital, and must be granted neither the rights nor the protection due to real capital.

OUR OWN MAKE.

"Oh, mother, may I go out to swim?" Exclaimed a stylish daughter. "Yes, child, but don't let any swimmer lead you so far astray as to injure your new bathing suit by actual contact with the water."

First Congressman: "What did that constituent want?" Second Congressman: "Recommendation for a post office." "Give it to him!" "None." "What excuse?" "Intestate Commerce Law." "How's that?" "Couldn't meddle with the mails."

Little bags of booties, Little grains of sand, Make the little sugar trust A power in the land.

The strike is still echoed in Boston, where they are undecided whether to call him Sovereign or Uncle.

In the New York World really wants an answer for its famous "Where did you get it," the editor should send a reporter to examine the entire adjacent to Mr. Croker's collar.

It is said in Cleveland that Governor McKinley is in hearty sympathy with our local slogan, "Washington in '96."

SOCIAL SALVATION BY FAITH.

Prof. Lester F. Ward's Lecture in the Peoples' Church.

A CRITICISM OF KIDD'S BOOK

Attributes Its Usefulness to Fundamental Error in the Work—Religion's Powerful Hold on Mankind the Safeguard Against Heresy—It Is the Product of Reason.

"Social Salvation by Faith, an Examination of Kidd's Social Evolution," was the theme upon which Prof. Lester F. Ward, of the Smithsonian Institution, delivered a lengthy and interesting lecture yesterday morning at the Peoples' church, on G street northwest.

The professor began by referring to the author of "Social Evolution" as one "hitherto little known to literature," but whose book "has already produced a considerable stir in the social world, and seems destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

He then pointed out the powerful hold that religion has upon mankind. No one, he said, has yet been able to free himself from its influence. It is a powerful force, and it is a force that is destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

He then pointed out the powerful hold that religion has upon mankind. No one, he said, has yet been able to free himself from its influence. It is a powerful force, and it is a force that is destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

He then pointed out the powerful hold that religion has upon mankind. No one, he said, has yet been able to free himself from its influence. It is a powerful force, and it is a force that is destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

He then pointed out the powerful hold that religion has upon mankind. No one, he said, has yet been able to free himself from its influence. It is a powerful force, and it is a force that is destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

He then pointed out the powerful hold that religion has upon mankind. No one, he said, has yet been able to free himself from its influence. It is a powerful force, and it is a force that is destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

He then pointed out the powerful hold that religion has upon mankind. No one, he said, has yet been able to free himself from its influence. It is a powerful force, and it is a force that is destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

He then pointed out the powerful hold that religion has upon mankind. No one, he said, has yet been able to free himself from its influence. It is a powerful force, and it is a force that is destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

He then pointed out the powerful hold that religion has upon mankind. No one, he said, has yet been able to free himself from its influence. It is a powerful force, and it is a force that is destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

He then pointed out the powerful hold that religion has upon mankind. No one, he said, has yet been able to free himself from its influence. It is a powerful force, and it is a force that is destined to be widely read, at least, whether its sentiments are generally endorsed or not."

For his own part, Professor Ward welcomes the book heartily, and believes it is destined to do great good. "Curiously enough," said he, "I am obliged to attribute its usefulness largely to what I regard as a fundamental error in the work. The way in which I apprehend that Kidd's error is chiefly to do good, is by popularizing a book that contains a great many highly useful truths."

PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Dr. Lucock's Sermon on the Religious Training of Children at Home—Metropolitan Church Pulpit Removed.

PEPPER ON MORAL ETHICS.

The lecture room of the colored Young Men's Christian Association, on Eleventh street, was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear Senator Pepper dilate on moral ethics in contradistinction to his usual political theories in the Senate. The Senator was in an uncommonly good humor, and rose into the sphere of eloquence more than once. The meeting was of a religious character, and the young colored men sang with a heartiness prevalent of the kind.

Senator Pepper began his talk by complimenting the association on the excellent location of the room, the general cleanliness about the room, the good library, and the wise selection of newspapers.

The Senator then proceeded to his lecture. He took as his theme "Young Men's Christian Association." He divided his subject into three branches—youth, men, Christians, and association.

He said in part: "A young man, who has passed the span of life where the law makes him a responsible citizen should dispassionately review his previous history and then look into the future, and determine in what capacity he will undertake the life he would be bound to live."

The lecturer impressed his hearers with the necessity of being ambitious and striving toward the highest point of the moral growth which he lives. He laid great emphasis on the necessity of education, both technical and university education in its true sense.

He illustrated this point by calling attention to his own career. The Senator said, "my schooling was very limited, but when I came to the point of my education for education I took myself in the early morning and by the evening candle light to the study of books, and by sedulous work I was able in a short time to furnish myself with information so valuable that ever since I have been benefited by it."

Senator Pepper then went into a metaphysical argument to demonstrate that, by constant and assiduous study, the mind grows in strength and power that its power is felt by society and is called into the service of men and gets recompensed for it.

He urged the young men to fit themselves for the best positions in life, and he guaranteed to them that they would get rewarded commensurately with their ability.

He then spoke of the point of Christianity he said: "The whole doctrine taught by the lowly Christ was conveyed in the following words: 'As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto others.' The application of this aphorism in the individual or corporate life would be a balm to heal every wound, to rectify every wrong, and to make this world a paradise of peace and love."

He entered into a discussion on the philosophical law of interdependence and interrelationship. He affirmed the principle of interdependence, and said that it was right both in practice and utility.

TAX ON WHISKY PROPOSED.

Suggestion of a Plan to the Conference Committee Which Meets with Quite Favorable Consideration.

The tariff conference has had suggested to them a plan for taxing whisky, one of the largest revenue producing items, which has not heretofore been considered in either the House or Senate bills. It was proposed by one of the Senators of the conference, and the sentiment toward it within the committee is quite favorable.

The plan contemplates a sliding scale, the minimum tax being \$1 per gallon on whisky taken out of bond at the end of five years, and advanced 2 cents per gallon for each year in bond beyond five years, and not exceeding eight years. On this basis the tax would be: Five years, \$1; six years, \$1.05; seven years, \$1.10; eight years, \$1.15.

By this arrangement the eight years' bonding period is secured by the distillers, although it is offset by the tax of \$1.15 per gallon, if advanced at the end of the full eight years.

There was no meeting of the conference yesterday and no informal gathering of the two sides. Chairman Wilson left for West Virginia Saturday night, where Mrs. Wilson is still sick.

Members of the committee do not indorse Senator Bruce's statement that there would be a plan for taxing whisky, one of the largest revenue producing items, which has not heretofore been considered in either the House or Senate bills. It was proposed by one of the Senators of the conference, and the sentiment toward it within the committee is quite favorable.

The plan contemplates a sliding scale, the minimum tax being \$1 per gallon on whisky taken out of bond at the end of five years, and advanced 2 cents per gallon for each year in bond beyond five years, and not exceeding eight years. On this basis the tax would be: Five years, \$1; six years, \$1.05; seven years, \$1.10; eight years, \$1.15.

By this arrangement the eight years' bonding period is secured by the distillers, although it is offset by the tax of \$1.15 per gallon, if advanced at the end of the full eight years.

There was no meeting of the conference yesterday and no informal gathering of the two sides. Chairman Wilson left for West Virginia Saturday night, where Mrs. Wilson is still sick.

Members of the committee do not indorse Senator Bruce's statement that there would be a plan for taxing whisky, one of the largest revenue producing items, which has not heretofore been considered in either the House or Senate bills. It was proposed by one of the Senators of the conference, and the sentiment toward it within the committee is quite favorable.

The plan contemplates a sliding scale, the minimum tax being \$1 per gallon on whisky taken out of bond at the end of five years, and advanced 2 cents per gallon for each year in bond beyond five years, and not exceeding eight years. On this basis the tax would be: Five years, \$1; six years, \$1.05; seven years, \$1.10; eight years, \$1.15.

By this arrangement the eight years' bonding period is secured by the distillers, although it is offset by the tax of \$1.15 per gallon, if advanced at the end of the full eight years.

SEVERAL IPS IN THE WAY

Matters that May Block the Progress of the Tariff Bill.

PROBABLE WORK OF THE WEEK

Managers of Appropriation Bills in the Senate Might Not Yield to the Consideration of the Conference Report—House Ready for Any Kind of Business.

The only positive indication for the week in the Senate is that the consideration of the appropriation bills will be continued. There is probability that a day or two will be given to the Chinese treaty and a possibility that the tariff conference report will call for attention in some shape. The taking up of the tariff will depend upon whether the managers of the appropriation bills will consent to yield the time for it, and the further consideration of the tariff question will depend upon whether the conference shall make their report and incidentally upon the character of the report when made.

Senator Gray, representing the administration, is very anxious to have the treaty disposed of, and he has expressed the opinion that it will be possible to get it up Tuesday or Wednesday. When considered it will probably consume an entire day, if not more time, in executive session. Secretary Gresham does not conceal the concern he feels with regard to the treaty, and he has been re-enforced during the past week in his efforts to secure early and favorable consideration by the presence and arguments of Minister Denby, who has visited the Senate on three different occasions in that behalf.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or less debate on all of these bills, but other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or less debate on all of these bills, but other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or less debate on all of these bills, but other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or less debate on all of these bills, but other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or less debate on all of these bills, but other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or less debate on all of these bills, but other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or less debate on all of these bills, but other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or less debate on all of these bills, but other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

When the Senate adjourned Saturday the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was under consideration. It is expected that when it shall be disposed of, as it is thought that it will be on Monday, the Indian appropriation bill will be taken up, and with that out of the way the agricultural District of Columbia, sundry civil and general deficiency bills will be considered, probably in the order named. These will complete the list. It is probable that there will be more or less debate on all of these bills, but other questions are not allowed to interfere, all probably can be disposed of during the week.

WORK ON APPROPRIATION BILLS. If the tariff conference report should reach the Senate it will undoubtedly evoke considerable discussion if it should attempt to lower the rates or change any of the material amendments of the Senate.

PEPPER ON MORAL ETHICS.

The lecture room of the colored Young Men's Christian Association, on Eleventh street, was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear Senator Pepper dilate on moral ethics in contradistinction to his usual political theories in the Senate. The Senator was in an uncommonly good humor, and rose into the sphere of eloquence more than once. The meeting was of a religious character, and the young colored men sang with a heartiness prevalent of the kind.

PEPPER ON MORAL ETHICS.

The lecture room of the colored Young Men's Christian Association, on Eleventh street, was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear Senator Pepper dilate on moral ethics in contradistinction to his usual political theories in the Senate. The Senator was in an uncommonly good humor, and rose into the sphere of eloquence more than once. The meeting was of a religious character, and the young colored men sang with a heartiness prevalent of the kind.

Senator Pepper began his talk by complimenting the association on the excellent location of the room, the general cleanliness about the room, the good library, and the wise selection of newspapers.

The Senator then proceeded to his lecture. He took as his theme "Young Men's Christian Association." He divided his subject into three branches—youth, men, Christians, and association.

He said in part: "A young man, who has passed the span of life where the law makes him a responsible citizen should dis